









TABLE 1.1 Millennium Development Goals and Targets for 2015

Goals	Targets
 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day • Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
 2. Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
 4. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under 5
 5. Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio
 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS • Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources • Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water • Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
 8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system; includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally • Address the special needs of the least developed countries; includes tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction • Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states • Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term • In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth • In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries • In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Source: From "Millennium Development Goals" (accessed via www.undp.org). Reprinted with permission from the United Nations Development Programme.

The goal of ensuring environmental sustainability is essential for securing an escape from poverty. This is immediately seen by looking at two of the targets: reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking